

FLAG DAY

WILSON TELLS WHY WE FIGHT

Extraordinary Insults and Aggressions of Imperial German Government Left Us No Self-Respecting Choice But to Take Up Arms in Defense of Our Rights

Military Masters of Germany Denied Us Right to be Neutral

Filled Our Unsuspecting Communities With Vicious Spies and Conspirators
—They Are Themselves in the Grip of the Same Sinister Power That Has Stretched Its Ugly Talons Out and Drawn Blood From Us—When by Our Arms Kaiserism Is Crushed Our Flag Shall Wear a New Lustre.

Washington, June 14.—President Wilson delivered a notable speech here in commemoration of Flag Day in which he again outlined the position of the United States in regard to the world war. The address is in full as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us,—speaks to us of the past, of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away,—for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purpose. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance,—and some of those agents were men connected with the official Embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her,—and that, not by indirection but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew

before we were ourselves engaged that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or flung itself free.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people themselves will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction,—socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very centre of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Servia or Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the East. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German Empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else! It rejected the idea of solidarity of race entirely. The choice of peoples played no part in it at all. It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force.—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Roumanians, Turks, Armenians,—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the East. These peoples were about the world, and the world was about them, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or co-operation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

"He should also state what countries he desired to visit and to what address he wants the permit sent. These permits are not passports. They are intended to accompany applications for the passports which are issued by the Department of State."

DRAFT ROLL SOON READY

**45 States and District Report
8,986,790 Eligibles.**

TOTAL WILL REACH 9,500,000

**Officials Will Announce In Few Days
Regulations To Govern Se-
lections and Ex-
emptions.**

Washington.—Registrations totaling 8,986,790 under the Selective Draft law has been reported from forty-five States and the District of Columbia. The three States still missing are Massachusetts, Kentucky and Wyoming, whose aggregate is expected to bring the grand total close to 9,500,000.

By the time the registration rolls of the Provost Marshal General are complete officials may be ready to proceed with selections for the first war army increment. Work on the regulations to govern selections and exemptions has continued while the totals were being compiled, and some announcement may be expected within a few days.

The greatest single problem presented is formulation of a fair policy of selecting exemption tribunals. Three plans are understood to be under consideration. One would provide for appointment through the Governors of the States, a second through Federal Judges and the third through a central committee to be located in Washington.

Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder issued a statement to make it clear that registered men having business outside the country may leave if proper assurances are given the War Department.

"Persons who have registered and who desire to leave the United States," he said, "should first obtain permission in writing from the War Department to do so. This permission may be obtained by sending the applicant's registration certificate to the office of the Provost Marshal-General, Washington. The registration certificate should be accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that he accepts the following terms:

"He is liable to draft unless exempted, excluded or discharged therefrom while absent from the United States, the burden of keeping himself informed as to whether or not his name has been drawn or not rests wholly upon himself; if directed to do so he will return to the United States at his expense to appear before an exemption board or to submit to examination for service.

"He should also state what countries he desired to visit and to what address he wants the permit sent. These permits are not passports. They are intended to accompany applications for the passports which are issued by the Department of State."

RUSSIA GIVES PLEDGE OF WAR.

Council Of Ministers Make Emphatic Answer To Root's Address.

Petrograd (via London).—"The Russian people consider war inevitable in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the centre of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a People's War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocries and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through sheer weight of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments,—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

These ringing words, expressing the attitude of the Russian Government toward America and the American mission headed by Elihu Root, were voiced by M. Tereshchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, responding for the Council of Ministers to Mr. Root's address of sympathy and good will on the part of the American Government.

SKULL CRUSHED BY TREE.

University Of Virginia Student Is Killed In Texas.

Charlottesville, Va.—A message received here from San Antonio, Texas, told of the death of John Hayes Collett, a medical student at the University of Virginia. Collett was a member of a picnic party at Sand Park, New Braunfels, Texas, all of whom were seated at a table beneath a giant pecan tree, when, without warning, a big limb fell, striking Collett on the head, crushing his skull.

Collett and August G. Kimmelle left the university last month to join the Army Aviation Corps. They had completed their preliminary training and expected to receive their commission within a month.

BELGIUM SENDS MISSION.

Delegates To Confer With U. S. Authorities Reach Atlantic Port.

An Atlantic Port.—Belgium's official mission to the United States arrived in this country Saturday. It is headed by Baron Monchener, former Minister to the United States and now chief of the political bureau of the Belgian Foreign Office at Havre.

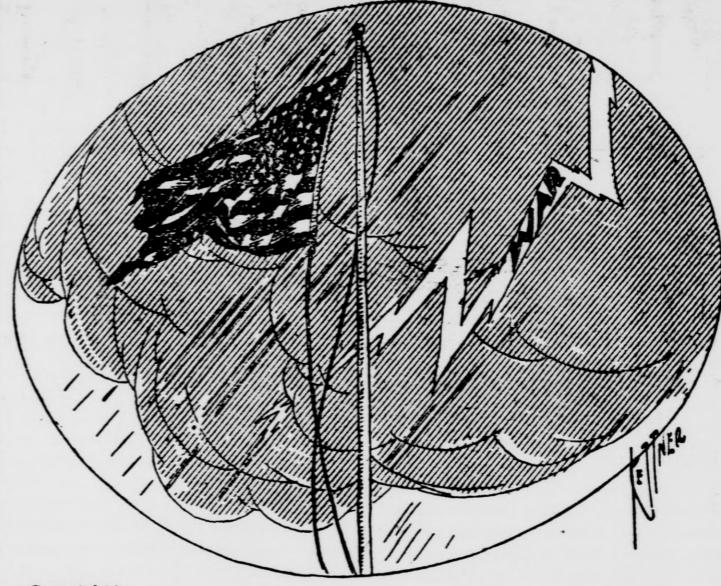
KILLS WOMAN IN AUTO PARTY.

Farmer Thought Members Were Trying To Steal His Hogs.

New York.—The Kaiser is out of another American yacht club. So is Prince Henry of Prussia, his brother. The latest club to take back the honorary membership to these royal personages is the Atlantic Yacht Club. At a meeting Wilhem and Henry were received unanimously.

The question of getting rid of the Kaiser came up at the club's annual meeting in March.

COLORS GUARANTEED NOT TO RUN



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AMERICAN TANKER AND U-BOAT BATTLE

3,000,000 Americans Answer Nation's Call.

"TRIUMPH FOR DEMOCRACY"

Foe Lauds Captain For His Game Fight—British Merchant Cruiser and Five Nurse Ships Are Destroyed.

Washington.—The American people have responded to the Government's call for funds to finance the war with an over-subscription to the \$2,000,000 Liberty Loan of huge proportions.

MILLIONS JOIN IN FILLING WAR CHEST.

In the country's ringing answer to the call, the dominant note was the voice of the small investor. His money talked the last day of the campaign in eloquent terms. The hope for a widespread response of the average man with the average income was more than realized in the multitude that flocked to the banks the last day.

PICKED UP IN HALF HOUR.

Half an hour after the tanker had been sent to the bottom her 43 survivors, including all of the members of the armed guard, were picked up with their lifeboats by a passing steamer. The German commander had set them adrift after congratulating the American skipper upon his game fight and having the wounded men picked up by the submarine's surgeon.

SECRETARY MCADOO ANNOUNCES OVER-SUBSCRIPTION OF THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary McAdoo announced the over-subscription of the loan in the following statement:

"The Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed."

"The success of this loan is a genuine triumph for democracy. It is the unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the re-establishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

"I am deeply grateful to the bankers, the business men, the women of America, the patriotic organizations and the people generally, without whose cordial co-operation and enthusiastic support success could not have been won. It has been an inspiring campaign and it has had a glorious finish."

KAISER ANGRY AT GREEK COUP.

PROMISES TO RESTORE CONSTANTINE.

Berne.—A telegram from Berlin says Emperor William has addressed the following message to one of the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad for transmission to former King Constantine:

"I have heard with wrath of the infamous outrage committed by our common enemies upon you and upon your dynasty. I assure you that your depravation can be only temporary. The mailed fist of Germany, with further aid from Almighty God, will restore you to your throne, of which no man by right can rob you."

"The armies of Germany and Germany's allies will wreak vengeance on those who have dared so insolently to lay their criminal hands on you. We hope to welcome you in Germany at the earliest opportunity. A thousand cordial greetings from

"YOUR WILLIAM."

ANARCHISTS ANTI-DRAFT RIOTS.

Hundreds Of Emma Goldman's Sympathizers Parade In New York.

New York.—While Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, known to the police as anarchists, were being locked in the Tombs prison pending action by the Federal grand jury on a charge that the two conspired against the selective draft, hundred of their sympathizers assembled in the vicinity of City Hall Park to protest against the State Military census.

A SQUAD OF POLICEMEN UNABLE TO DISPERSE THEM QUICKLY, SUMMONED RESERVES, DREW THEIR CLUBS AND ATTACKED THE MOB.

A squad of policemen, unable to disperse them quickly, summoned reserves, drew their clubs and attacked the mob. Several persons were hurt, including a police sergeant, and it was many minutes before the anti-conscriptionists and their sympathizers were scattered.

RECRUITING MINISTERS.

Pittsburgh Presbytery Wants Them To Serve As Chaplains.

Pittsburgh.—A special committee of ministers of the Pittsburgh Presbytery, the largest unit of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, was "recruiting" a large number of ministers to serve as chaplains in the army camps to be established throughout the country.

When he was between 32 and 36 Whitman wrote "Leaves of Grass."

GERMANY AS FOE TO FREEDOM

Wilson Declares Germany Has Left No Choice But War.

STERN WARNING TO TRAITORS

He Shows Up Germany's Scheme For World Domination — Has Made Puppets Of Her Allies, Whom She Is Bending To Her Uses.

Washington.—America is at war with Germany because that country's "extraordinary insults and aggressions" left America no choice but to defend itself in defense of its rights, as a free people, and of its honor as a sovereign government.

Bare-headed, with a heavy raincoat buttoned up to his throat and with a Secret Service man holding an umbrella over his head, with the rain beating in his face and the wind at times almost blowing the sheets of his address out of his hand, President Wilson, in a storm such as this city has not seen for years, stated the reasons why this country is at war with Germany in a remarkable Flag Day address which he delivered to about 2,000 people at the grounds surrounding the Washington Monument.

The Intrigue Of Peace.

His address had been very carefully prepared, was marked by an aggressive ring and an emphasis of attack on the German government that has never appeared before. Mr. Wilson repeated the suggestion in his recent address to the Russian government that Germany foresaw its coming defeat, saying today that the German government "wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand." He solemnly warned the American people against the "intrigue of peace" which Germany is engineering both in this country and abroad, and he gave notice to the traitors in America who, having learned discretion, now carry on their intrigues within the law, that no man or group of men will be permitted to stand in the way of the vindication of every principle that this country holds dearest and makes secure the salvation of nations.

In Raging Storm.

Never, in the history of the flag, has its birthday been celebrated as it was here today! Shortly after 12 o'clock a terrific hall storm, accompanied by lightning, one stroke of which killed a man, swept over the city and made it almost impossible to carry out the program for the open-air meeting in the Monument grounds. Arrangements were about completed to hold the meeting at the building of the Pan-American Union, which faces the grounds, but when President Wilson heard of the proposed change of the program he forbade it, stating that he would speak on the grounds "rain or shine." Mr. Wilson unselfishly sacrificed his own comfort, feeling that many people who could attend the gathering in the Monument grounds would be disappointed if the meeting were held in the Pan-American building. Accordingly, shortly before 3 o'clock, he entered his car, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, and drove to the grounds. The rain was pouring in torrents, but, undismayed, Mr. Wilson left his car and, protected only slightly from the downpour by an umbrella held over him by one of the Secret Service men, he walked to the stand that had been erected, where Secretary Lansing and a number of other distinguished men awaited him, many of them in raincoats and all of them trying to keep off some of the rain-storm by umbrellas.

Secretary Lansing Brief.

Secretary Lansing's introduction under the circumstances was naturally brief, for conditions did not conduce to oratory. Several thousand people stood in front of the stand under umbrellas and several hundred more sat in automobiles whose curtains were drawn to keep out the rain. At the President's request Mrs. Wilson did not leave the car. Mr. Wilson smiled grimly as the rain beat into his face. Mr. Lansing introduced him briefly. "I have the honor, ladies and gentlemen," he said

STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA

A star mail route will be put on between Milton and Ellendale on July 1st for four years.

To bring Delaware's militia to war strength every member has pledged himself to bring in at least one recruit.

The Elkton firemen have selected July 16 to 21 as the time for holding their annual carnival in Edison Summer Garden.

Robert Houston Pepper, of Georgetown, who graduated from Delaware College Wednesday, took two prizes of \$25 each.

The Independence Day celebration in Seaford will be in charge of the Red Cross and all the money realized will go to the work.

Although he will not assume office until July 1, Mayor-elect, John W. Lawson, of Wilmington, was sworn in by Judge Churchman.

Never in the history of Dover has there been such an epidemic of measles as now prevails there. Fully 250 cases have been reported.

The 135th annual commencement exercises at Washington College, took place Thursday, when a class of fifteen graduates were awarded diplomas.

A Wilmington street car which jumped the track ran up on the side walk and demolished the bulk window of a store, but none of the passengers were hurt.

Within 24 hours after receiving the request for them, the military relief of the Delaware Red Cross had completed in every detail 500 comfort bags for the Navy department.

The Board of County Commissioners for Kent county, Md., has fixed the tax rate for the year at \$1.44 on the \$100, which is an increase of 9 cents in the rate over last year.

Wilbur W. Marmaduke, of Wilmington, has received word that his son is in a base hospital in France, recovering from wounds sustained while fighting with the English forces.

The Wilmington Juvenile Court Association has asked the Levy Court to increase the allowance for the maintenance of each inmate of the detention house from 40 to 45 cents a day.

The boat line from Cape May and Lewes to Philadelphia has been discontinued and the steamer which made the trips has been transformed into a floating hotel for munition workers at Chester, Pa.

Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset and Worcester counties, Maryland, owing to a law recently enacted, will have fewer camp-meetings and bush meetings for negroes this year than heretofore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is co-operating with Delaware pea factories in the labor situation. The company has agreed to let its laborers off during the term for which the factories run and take them back later.

City Council in special session last evening set the tax rate for the ensuing year at \$1.30. The budget, barring extra ordinary or extra expenses, will amount to nearly \$29,000 and the sum now on the books of the collector is \$29,468.

Miss Mary A. Craig, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Misses Mary J. Rossell, Margaret M. Daley, Frances S. Peach, Madeline D. Smith and Mary G. Donahue, of Wilmington, were graduated from the Ursuline Academy in Wilmington.

The Maryland Legislature is now meeting in special session to make arrangement for helping in the war. Delaware's Legislature left this matter in the hands of the governor, with ample arrangements for meeting legitimate costs.

Dr. William C. Speakman, of Wilmington, who has served two enlistments with the American Ambulance in France, has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Dental section of the American Army.

The camp-meeting season in Sussex county opens the latter part of next month and will close sometime in September. Camp-meetings in Sussex are not as numerous as in days past, owing to the fact that so many small watering places are drawing the people.

The largest boat ever built on the Eastern Shore is now receiving its finishing touches at the yards of the Bethel Marine Railway. It is a three-mast barge and when completed will cost approximately \$65,000. It is expected to be ready to launch by July 4th.

Henry B. Thompson, of Wilmington, was re-elected president of the board of trustees of Delaware College at the annual meeting of the board Tuesday. Samuel H. Messick, of Bridgeville, was re-elected vice-president and Chas. B. Evans, of Newark, secretary and treasurer.

Stanley M. Arthurs, of Wilmington, prominent in art circles, is busy at the present time working on his painting dealing with the picturesque subject, "The Landing of the Dutch at Lewes," which, when finished, will be hung in Wolf Hall at Delaware College. This painting is seven feet square.

There will be no Allentown, Pa., fair this year. A lease has been signed between the officers of the fair association and representatives of the War Department under which the government will take over the grounds as a training camp for the United States Ambulance Corps. The government agrees to pay \$30,000 for the grounds.

WEDNESDAY

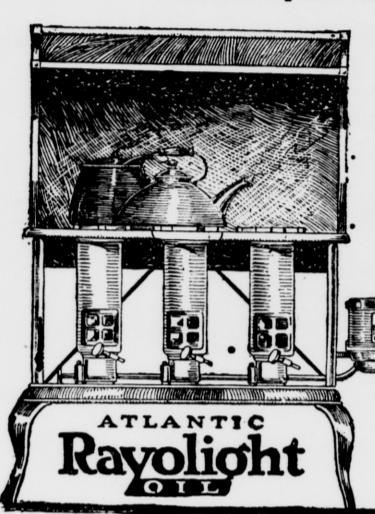
RIIGHT in the midst of everything—a sudden thought: "Wonder how the fire is?" Then, it's leave your sweeping, run downstairs, rake and shake, shovel coal and trudge back again. Wouldn't it be fine to go right ahead and forget about the kitchen? It certainly would! And you can.

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OIL COOK-STOVES

have brought a new kind of sweeping day—a new kind of every day to thousands of busy housewives.

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WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

—NOTED FOR ITS TABLE—

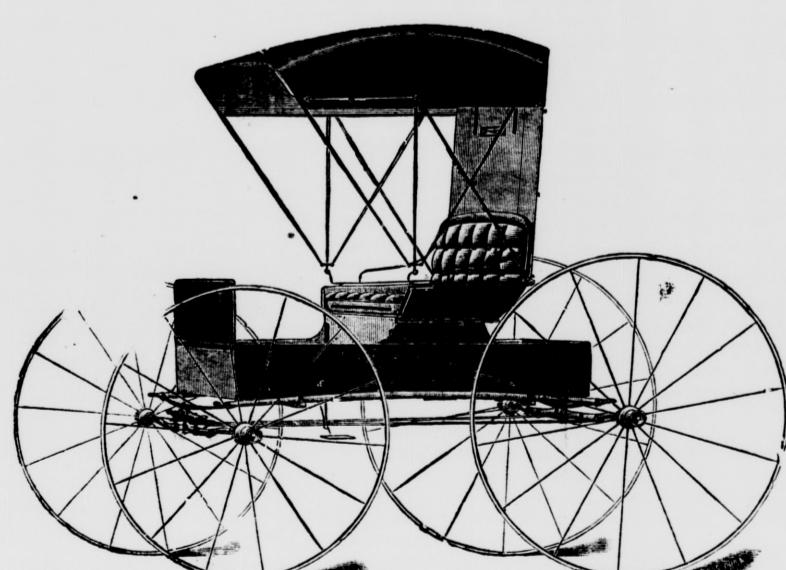
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The Transcript, \$1.00

The Secrets of the Hohenzollerns

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF INNER LIFE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE AS TOLD BY COUNT ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX

THE TRAGEDY OF THE LEUTENBERGS

How the Kaiser and His Heir Conspired for the Undoing of the Beautiful English Wife of a Member of the German Nobility.

A LETTER FROM THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERSONAL ADJUTANT TO WILLIAM LEQUEUX, POSSESSOR OF THE SECRETS OF EUROPE.

Venueux Nadon,
par Moret-sur-Louet,
Seine-et-Marne,
February 10th, 1917.

My dear LeQueux:
I have just finished reading the proofs of your articles describing my life as it was at the Imperial court at Potsdam, and the two or three small errors you made I have duly corrected.

The gross scandals and wily intrigues which I have related to you were many of them known to yourself, for as the intimate friend of Luisa, the ex-crown princess of Saxony, you were, before the war, closely associated with many of those at court whose names appear in these articles.

The revelations which I have made, and which you have recorded here, but a tithe of the disclosures which I could make, and if the world desires more, I shall be pleased to furnish you with other and even more startling details, which you may also put into print.

My service as personal adjutant to the German crown prince is, happily, at an end, and now, with the treachery of Germany against civilization glaringly revealed, I feel, in my retirement, no compunction in exposing all I know concerning the secrets of the kaiser and his son.

With most cordial regards for you,
Your sincere friend,
(Signed) ERNST VON HELTZENDORFF.

EDITORIAL NOTE. — William LeQueux, who here chronicles his friend, Count Ernst von Heltzendorff, the latter's revelations of the inner life of the imperial German court, has long been recognized throughout Europe as the possessor of its innermost secrets.

The English "Who's Who" says of him: "He has intimate knowledge of the secret service of Continental countries and is considered by the government (of Great Britain) an authority on international politics." — *Continental Spy.* — "Few people have been more closely associated with or know more about the astounding inner machinery of Germany than he."

LeQueux probably has more sources of secret information in his possession, than any one man in civil life, and for the last six years the British Government has made valuable use of his vast store of secret information through a specially organized department with which LeQueux works as a voluntary assistant.

Count von Heltzendorff became an intimate of LeQueux several years prior to the outbreak of the war; he has been living in retirement in France since August, 1914, and it was there that LeQueux received from the crown prince's late personal adjutant the information to make public these revelations of the inner life of the Hohenzollerns—that the democracies of the world might come to know the real, but heretofore hidden personalities of the two dominant members of the autocracy it is now arrayed against.

ON AUGUST 5, 1914, I shook the dust of Berlin from my feet, crossed the French frontier, and have since resided in the comfortable old-fashioned country house which you assisted me to purchase on the border of the lovely forest of Fontainebleau.

And now, you have asked me to reveal to you some of the secrets of Potsdam—secrets known to me by reason of my official position before the war.

You are persuading me to disclose some facts concerning the public and private life of the emperor, the crown prince, known in his intimate circles as "Willie," and of the handsome but long-suffering Cecil, duchess of Mecklenburg, who married him ten years ago, and became known as "Cill." Phew! Poor woman! She has experienced ten years of misery, domestic unhappiness, by which she has become prematurely aged, deep-eyed, her countenance at times when we talked wearing an almost tragic look.

A Strange, Inexplicable Affair.

In the early days of 1912 I found myself, as the personal adjutant of his imperial highness the crown prince, in a very strange, even inexplicable affair.

The drama opened in the emperor's palace in Berlin on New Year's night, 1912, when, as usual, a grand court reception was held.

The famous White salon, with its ceilings gaudily emblazoned with the arms of the Hohenzollerns as burgravies, electors, kings, emperors, and what-not, its walls of colored marble and gilded bronze, and its fine statues of the Prussian rulers, we had all assembled and were waiting the entrance of the emperor.

Of a sudden the tap of the chamberlain's stick was heard thrice, the gold-and-white doors instantly fell open, and the emperor, his decorations gleaming beneath the myriad lights, smilingly entered with his waddling consort, the crown prince, and their brilliant suite.

The Cause of the Kaiser's Annoyance.

All of us bowed low in homage, but as we did so I saw the shrewd eyes of the "all-highest one," which nothing escapes, fixed upon a woman who stood close to my elbow. As he fixed his fierce gaze upon her, I saw, knowing that glance as I did, that it spoke volumes. If hitherto I had not noticed the lady, for she was probably one of those unimportant persons who are commanded to a grand court, wives and daughters of military nobodies, of whom we at the palace never took the trouble to inquire so long as their gilt commandards, issued by the grand chamberlain, were in proper order.

That slight contraction of the emperor's eyebrows caused me to ponder deep, for knowing him so intimately, I saw that he was intensely annoyed. For what reason? I was much mystified.

Naturally I turned to glance at the woman whose presence had so irritated

"But I do not know the lady," I protested, for I had no desire whatsoever to become implicated in any double-dealing.

"Hohenstein knows her well. I will see that he introduces you," replied the kaiser's son. "She's uncommonly pretty, so mind you don't fall in love with her! I've heard, too, that Count George is a highly jealous person, but, fortunately, he will be very busy writing secret reports at Carlton House Terrace. So go and see Hohenstein at once, and get him to introduce you to the pretty little Englishwoman. But, remember, not a word of this conversation is to be breathed to a single soul."

"His Majesty Only Gives Reward When It Is Due."

What did it all mean? Why had the emperor singled out for advancement the husband of the woman, the sight of whom had so greatly annoyed me? I confess that I became more than ever puzzled over the curious affair.

Within a week, however, thanks to the introduction of Hohenstein, I had dined at Count von Leutenberg's pretentious house in the Lennestrasse in a fine room, the long windows of which commanded a delightful view over the Tiergarten and the Siegesallee.

The countess, extremely charming and refined, having the misfortune of being English, had not been taken up warmly by Berlin society. She was, I found, a most delightful hostess. The party included Laroque, the elegant first secretary of the French embassy, and his Parisian wife, together with Baron Hoffmann, the burly, round-faced minister of the interior, and Doctor Paulsen, under-secretary at the colonial office. Hohenstein was, however, not here, as he had been suddenly dispatched by the emperor upon a mission soon afterward.

Tresterntz was always full of scandal concerning those who lived in the higher circles of Berlin, and it was to one of these stories of court scandal concerning one of the ladies-in-waiting which I listened while I smoked one of his excellent Russian cigarettes.

Then, glancing at the clock, I rose suddenly and left him, returning again to the private room.

I found his highness there, and as I entered I noticed that he had hidden those remarkable letters which he had in secret shown to Count Zeppelin.

"You Will Introduce Me to Your Pretty Friend."

A fortnight went past. The kaiser, with his mad love of constant travel, had been rushing up and down the empire—first to Krupp's at Essen, to the trials of a newly invented howitzer, thence to an inspection at Kassel, and afterward to unveil monuments at Cologne and at Erfurt. The crown prince and princess had accompanied him, the kaisers being indisposed, and I, of course, had been included in "Willie's" rule-of-thumb politicians.

Next Interview With the Crown Prince.

Next day, just before noon, on entering the crown prince's private cabinet, I found "Willie" in the uniform of the Second Grenadiers, apparently awaiting me in that cozy apartment which is crammed with effigies, statuettes, and relics of the great Napoleon, whom he worships just as the war lord reveres his famous ancestor, Frederick the Great.

"Sit down, Helzendorff," said his elegant highness, waving his white, well-manicured hand to a chair near by, and puffing at his cigarette. "It is really pleasant to have an hour's rest!"

"Well, Helzendorff, and how are you proceeding in the Lennestrasse, eh?" and he looked at me with those crafty eyes of his. "I hear you were at the house last night."

I started. Was I being watched?

It was quite true that I had called on the previous evening, and, finding the countess alone, had sat in her pretty drawing-room enjoying a long and delightful chat with her.

"Yes, I called there," I admitted. "The count is returning from London next week to take his wife back with him."

A Visit From Count Zeppelin.

The crown prince smiled mysteriously, and critically examined the curious snake ring which he always wears upon the little finger of his left hand.

"We need not anticipate that, I think. Kiderlen will not grant him leave. He is far better in Carlton House Terrace than in the Lennestrasse."

"I hardly follow your highness," I remarked.

"'H'm. Probably not, my dear count," he laughed. "I do not intend that you should."

And with that mysterious remark he turned to meet Count von Zeppelin, the round-faced snow-haired, somewhat florid inventor, who was one of his highness' most intimate friends, and who had at that moment entered unnoticed. Zeppelin was a character in Berlin. He sought no friends, no advertisement, and shunned notoriety.

"In, my dear Ferdinand!" cried the prince, shaking the hand of the man who so suddenly became world-famous at the age of seventy. "You have traveled from Stuttgart to see me—unwell as you are! It is an honor. But the matter is one of greatest urgency, as I have already written to you. I want to show you the correspondence and seek your advice," and the prince invited his white-haired friend to the big, carved arm-chair beside his writing-table. Then, turning to me, he said:

"Will you see Von Glasenapp for me, and hand those orders for Posen? He must leave tonight. The general court-martial at Stendal I have fixed for the 25th. I shall be with the emperor this afternoon. Report here at seven tonight—understand?"

Thus was I dismissed, while Zeppelin sat together in secret counsel.

A Startling Discovery.

At ten minutes to seven that evening I unlocked the crown prince's room with the key I carried, the other two keys being in the hands of the crown princess and her husband. I had placed upon the table a bundle of reports which had just been brought round from the ministry of war, and required that scrawled signature, "Wilhelm Kronprinz," when I noticed three private letters that had evidently been placed aside. The envelopes were addressed in a thin, angular, female hand, and bore an English address. I noted it. The name on each was that of a lady residing in Aylesbury avenue, Hampstead, London. The letters bore German stamps. In keen curiosity, I

took one and examined it, wondering whether it could be the correspondence which the crown prince had been so eager to show Count von Zeppelin in secret.

I drew the letter from the envelope and scanned it rapidly.

What I read caused me to hold my breath. The signature to the letters was "End von Leutenberg."

Those letters of hers had, it was plain, been seized in the post on their way to London. The countess either had a traitor in her household or secret watch was being kept by the secret service upon her correspondence.

servant, informed me that his mistress was engaged, adding that his imperial highness the crown prince had paid a surprise call.

"The crown prince here!" I gasped, astounded.

"Yes, count. And, further, my mistress is in high glee, for my master returned this morning quite unexpectedly from London. He has been out at the ministry for foreign affairs all the evening, and I expect him home at any moment. The crown prince desired me to ask you to wait him here."

Count von Leutenberg in Berlin! What did it mean? He was absurdly jealous, I recollect. He might return at any moment and find the crown prince alone in the countess' drawing-room. If so, the situation might certainly be a most unpleasant one.

Hardly had the thought crossed my mind when I heard the count enter, his spurs clinking and his saber rattling as he strode up the stairs.

I crept forth, listening breathlessly.

A few seconds later heard the count's voice raised in anger and high, bitter words. Next moment I sprang up the stairs and, dashing into the room, found the pretty countess standing near the window, white and rigid as a statue, while the two men in uniform faced each other. Von Leutenberg's countenance was distorted with rage as he abused the crown prince, and openly charged him with having brought about his exile to London.

His highness made no reply, but only smiled sarcastically and shrugged his narrow shoulders.

So enraged the other became at this latter gesture that, with a sudden movement, he drew his sword.

The countess shrieked and swooned as I sprang forward and stayed her husband's hand.

It was a dramatic moment. The count instantly realized the enormity of his crime, and his hand dropped. "Enough!" cried the crown prince, waving his adversary aside. Then, turning to me, he said in a calm, hard voice:

"Helzendorff, you are witness that this man has drawn his sword upon the heir to the throne."

And with those haughty words he bowed stiffly and strode out of the room.

A Message From the Emperor.

Two hours later I was commanded to the kaiser's presence, and found him in council with his son.

The emperor, who wore the uniform of the guards, looked pale and troubled, yet in his eyes there was a keen, determined look. As I passed the sentries and entered the lofty study, with its upholstery and walls of pale green damask—that room from which the empire and the whole world have so often been addressed—the kaiser broke off short in his conversation.

Turning to me as he still sat at his littered table, he said in that quick, impetuous way of his:

"Count Helzendorff, the crown prince has informed me of what has occurred this evening in the Lennestrasse. I wish you to convey this at once to Count von Leutenberg and to give it into his own hand. There is no reply."

And his majesty handed me a rather bulky envelope addressed in his own bold handwriting, and bearing his own private cipher impressed in black wax.

Thus commanded, I bowed, withdrew, and took a taxicab straight to the Lennestrasse, being ushered by Josef into the presence of husband and wife in that same room I had quitted a couple of hours before.

I handed the count the packet the emperor had given me, and with trembling fingers he tore it open.

From within he drew three letters, those same letters which his wife had written to London, and which had been intercepted by the secret service—the letters which I had read in his highness' room.

These large bubbles were blown with an ordinary bellows, says the Popular Science Monthly. The soap solution was heated and a large-mounted funnel was dipped into it. The bellows, connected with the funnel, was then worked very gently. Bubbles with as great a circumference as two and a half feet were easily obtained.

Photographs With Bubble Background.

Professor Boys of England, experimenting with bubbles, obtained some very large ones, which in the sunshine changed colors so beautifully that he conceived the idea of using them as backgrounds for photographs.

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Tell His Majesty His Command Shall Be Obeyed.

The light died instantly from her beautiful countenance. Then, turning to me, she said in a hoarse, hopeless tone:

"Thank you, Count von Helzendorff. Tell his majesty the emperor, that his command shall be—yes, it shall be obeyed."

Those last words she spoke in a deep, hoarse whisper, a strange, wild look of desperation in her blue eyes.

An hour later I reported again at the imperial palace, was granted audience of the emperor, and gave him the verbal reply.

His majesty uttered no word, merely nodding his head slowly in approval.

Next afternoon a painful sensation was caused throughout Berlin when the "Abendpost" published the news that Count von Leutenberg, the man recently promoted by the emperor, and his pretty wife had both been found dead in their room. During the night they had evidently burned some papers, for the tinder was found in the stove, and having agreed to die together, they being so much attached during life, they had both taken prussic acid in some wine, the bottle and half-empty glasses being still upon the table.

The romantic affair, the truth of which I here reveal for the first time, was regarded by all Berlin as an inexplicable tragedy. The public are still unaware of how those intercepted letters contained serious warnings to the British government of the emperor's hostile intentions towards Britain, and the probable date of the out-

break of war. Indeed, they recounted a private conversation which the countess had overheard between the kaiser and Count Zeppelin, repeating certain opprobrious epithets which the all highest had bestowed upon one or two British statesmen, and she also pointed out the great danger of a pending rupture between the two powers, as well as explaining some details, regarding the improved Zeppelins in course of construction secretly on Lake Constance, and certain scandals regarding the private life of the crown prince.

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Twenty-Five Years' Experience With This Kidney Medicine

It is a quarter of a century since I introduced Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to my trade and they all speak very favorably regarding it, and some friends said it is the best medicine they have ever used. The sale we have enjoyed on the preparation and the splendid reputation that it feels to be a positive proof that it is one of the most meritorious remedies on the market. Very truly yours,

F. E. BRITTON, Druggist.

Nov. 28th, 1916. Jonesboro, Tenn.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores—Adv.

Didn't Do It.
"He's always knocking the married men."

"Yes, I know it."
Only a few years ago he told me he was just crazy to get married."

"That's right, but it seems he wasn't quite crazy enough."

DON'T WORRY ABOUT PIMPLES

Because Cuticura Quickly Removes Them—Trial Free.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, using plenty of Soap. Keep your skin clear by making Cuticura your everyday toilet preparations.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Long Enough and Cold Enough.

The winter that has just closed was the longest and coldest winter in 840 years, so it is announced by the "oldest inhabitant in England." Well, we can easily believe him, but isn't he an old fellow and hasn't he a wonderful memory?—Providentia Bulletin.

Acid Stomach, Heartburn and Nausea quickly disappear with the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Send for trial box to 372 Pearl St., New York. Adv.

KEEPING THE CITY ANCIENT

Rothenburg, Germany, Requires That New Buildings Shall Be Built in Old Style.

There is less sameness, more personality, to be found among the different cities of the German empire than in any other great modern state. Often you can travel a few miles from one city to another and it is as if you had crossed an international boundary and stepped into a new land. This fact is due in large part to the fact that German unity came so late. Many of these same little cities were independent and autonomous for as many centuries as they have been parts of the German empire for decades. They have built up a tiny nationalism peculiar to themselves, flavoring their Germanism with a spice that is all their own.

Such a city above all others is Rothenburg, little red Rothenburg, with its trim walls and towers, its air of ancient sleepiness carefully preserved, its 10,000 good burgers, who are Rothenburgers before all else, says the National Geographic Magazine. Almost every German cherishes a friendly affection for Rothenburg; it is such a homely, comfortable place, with a neatness and a miniature tessellated beauty that it is dear to the German heart.

Rothenburg is a city almost every house of which is quaint and interesting. Most of the houses are centuries old, and when one has to be replaced municipal regulations ordain that it shall be replaced with one that is built in ancient style, and blends harmoniously with the whole. The fine discipline the burghers of Rothenburg lay upon themselves out of their own artistic sense of the fitness of things, rather than as a bait for the tourists, for as a matter of fact, few tourists visit Rothenburg.

A woman's idea of meanness is something a man does that would be a mistake if she did it.

An easy mark by any other name would be just as foolish.



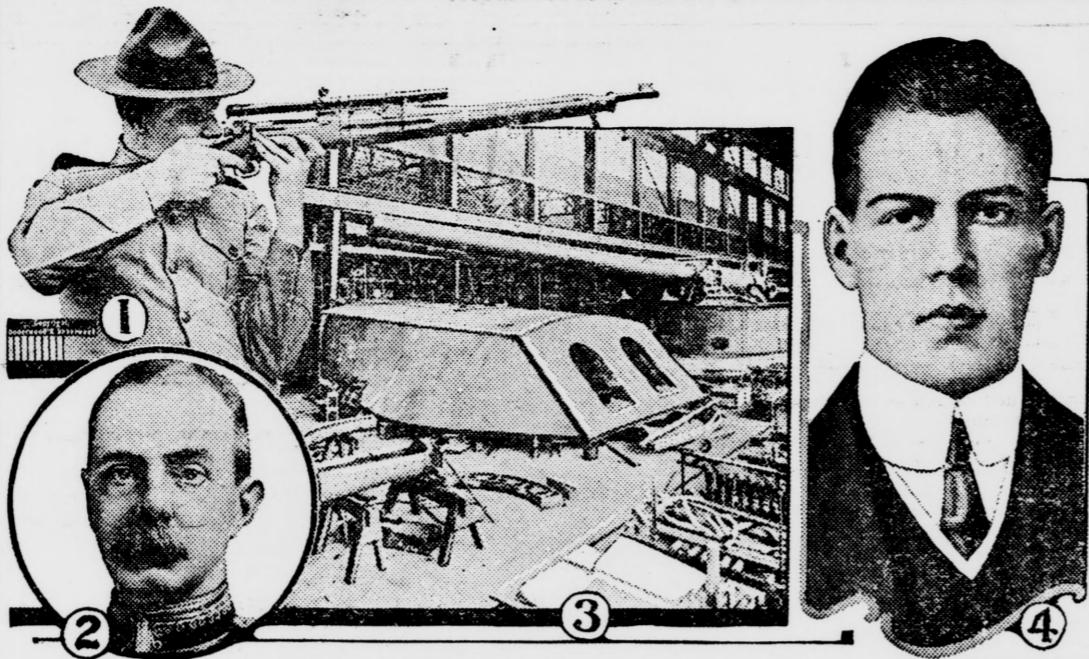
PARENTS

who love to gratify children's desire for the same articles of food and drink that grown-ups use, find

INSTANT POSTUM

just the thing.

"There's a Reason"



1—New telescopic sight for the regulation Springfield rifle that is being tested by the quartermaster's department of the United States Marine corps. 2—Gen. Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the British army that made the recent big drive between Ypres and Armentieres. 3—Scene in the Bethlehem Steel works where Uncle Sam is making heavy armament for super-dreadnaughts. 4—Alexander, king of Greece, who has been placed on the throne to succeed his father, Constantine.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 24

THE PURPOSE OF JOHN'S GOSPEL (REVIEW—READ JOHN 21:15-25)

REVIEW—Read John 21:15-25.
GOLDEN TEXT—These are written, that you might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name. John 20:31.

There are a variety of methods to be followed in reviewing the work of the past six months and to give variety. Teachers of classes, or superintendents of schools, may select one or combine several, as their judgment dictates. Of course, the easiest way is to procure a good speaker who is familiar with the Gospel of John and the lessons of the past quarter, and let him bring out in the review its most outstanding and salient features.

One method would be to have one-minute talks either by members of the class or persons selected from the school. Each of twelve scholars could be assigned one minute, each to have one of the lessons of the past quarter.

Another good way would be to take the outstanding and significant verses from the lessons of the quarter, not the golden text, but verses which seem to emphasize the outstanding features of the six months' work. "Behold the Lamb of God," (Ch. 1:36): "Ye must be born again," (3:7); "Come see a man which told me all things that ever I did; is not this the Christ?" (4:29): "Verily, verily I say unto you, he that heareth my word and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life and shall not come into condemnation but is passed from death unto life," (5:24). "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work;" "I am the light of the world;" "He is of age, let him speak for himself;" "One thing I know, that whereas I was blind, now I can see." Thus go on through the Gospel and take the significant texts in this way. It will not do to take too many texts or go over too many verses, or perhaps cover all of each verse.

The president fairly took the side of the friends and partisans of the German government in this country. They will make no headway, he declared, for they and their thirly-disguised disloyalists are known, and the truth is plainly seen by our people. "Woe be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution," cried the chief magistrate, "when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations."

Japan has been stirred to fresh irritation against the United States because our government sent a note to China regarding the dissension there and expressing the hope that tranquility might be established. The Japanese assert that their special position in China is vital and must be jealously guarded, and that the United States, in sending the note without first consulting Japan, ignored that special position.

Secretary Lansing explains that the irritation of Japan was caused by a bogus copy of the American note published in Tokyo.

Japan is about to send a commission to the United States to arrange co-operation in the war between the two nations, and to discuss the complex questions concerning the far East. The mission is to be headed by Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, formerly foreign minister.

Haiti and the Dominican Republic have both severed diplomatic relations with the German empire. Every little helps.

Murderous Air Raid on London.

The Germans on Wednesday made another of their murderous and useless airplane raids on London, dropping quantities of bombs mostly on the East end. Ninety-seven persons were killed and 437 wounded. Among the dead were 16 women and 26 children. The raiders were soon driven off by British aviators and anti-aircraft gunners. It is a wonder that these repeated raids do not drive the British to reprisal on some of the unfortified cities of Germany.

General Pershing in France.

General Pershing and his staff, after several days of work and entertainment in London, crossed over into France and were enthusiastically received in both Boulogne and Paris. The whereabouts of his expeditionary force—called by the German press an American army bluff—had not been announced at the time of writing.

There were two significant developments on the battle fronts of Europe. The Italians, resting for the present from their advance on Trieste, made a vigorous attack on the Austrians in the Trentino, gaining some important posts and again threatening Trent. On the Belgian front near the sea-coast there was great activity by the artillery, seeming to indicate the intention of the allies to try for a push in that region toward Ostend and Zeebrugge. The British made secure their gains of last week and advanced farther east and northeast of Messines, while the French repulsed all attacks farther to the south. The allies seem to have adopted a new plan in France, making each drive a battle complete in itself; they have demonstrated, they feel, that the German military power can be crushed, and the speed with which this is to be done depends largely on the aid given by the United States.

Liberty Loan a Great Success.

America's reply to the sneering assertions of Germany that the war is Wilson's war and is not supported by the people of the United States came with a loud sound when the books on the Liberty Loan were closed Friday noon. It was announced that the loan of \$2,000,000,000 had been handsomely over-subscribed, and the significant fact is that it has been taken up mainly

on the ground that there is no reason for such action. Other factors in Russia are demanding that all of the Romanoffs be locked up in order to prevent any of the members of the family being used as a rallying point for those who would restore the monarch.

To the question in regard to the possibility of the czar serving as a rallying point, one of the leading Russians

said:

"It is not in the man. He has no grasp of the situation, no comprehen-

WAR USES FOR FACTORIES

Manufacturers Surprised to Find What Can Be Made in Their Plants in Case of Emergency.

Here is a paragraph, snipped out of an article by George Creel in Everybody's Magazine, which shows the war uses to which various peaceful manufacturers can be subjected:

"A manufacturing jeweler was surprised to learn that his plant, with a few changes, could turn out a microscope; a sash-chain maker found that his machines were adapted to the production of cartridge clips for rifles and machine guns; a phonograph concern was discovered to be well fitted for the manufacture of certain delicate shell parts; makers of underwear may be relied on for bandages; a manufacturer of music-rolls for gages; a cream-separator plant for shell-primers; a sewing machine company for gaines; a recording and computing machine plant for fuses; an infants' food concern for shell plugs; drug manufacturers and dye works for high explosives; finished shells may be expected from candle-makers, flour-millers, tobacco manufacturers, and silversmiths; silversmiths can make cartridge-cases, bullet jackets, and caps; while shrapnel can be made in gas engine works, car factories, electric elevator works, locomotive works, stove foundries and machine shops."

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless Chil Tonic equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains well-known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

Back to Earth.

We had a friend who had been pretty prosperous, but who came upon evil days. We met him one day and he said that he was pretty close to being busted, but he was still hoping. Then he honked his horn, mournfully, and drove away, and we didn't see him again till the other day when we bumped into him on the street, says the Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Hello, old scound!" we said. "How are things breaking now?"

"Fine!" he answered. "I'm on my feet again."

"Bully!" we exclaimed. "How did you do it?"

"Sold my car."

The joke was so obvious that we didn't see it till after he had gone.

FRECKLES

New Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment doubles strength is guaranteed to remove them.

Simply get an ounce of ointment, double strength—from your druggist, and apply it directly to the freckles. You should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones will be removed in a few days. More than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as it is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles—Ad.

Sugar for the Babies.

As a sidelight upon the economic suffering caused by the sugar order in the old country, many babies, say the medical officer of health at Luton, Bedfordshire, were suffering from the lack of that fattening ingredient. The inability of the mothers in poor circumstances to make purchases of a character particularly in the adult classes, to have each lesson with its present-day emphasis. For instance, the past quarter: Lesson 1—The Christian in his dealing with blindness. Lesson 2—Modern wonders of healing and medicinal missions. Lesson 3—The shepherding of church members. Lesson 4—Do we know how to give? Lesson 5—Is Christ supreme in our national life? Lesson 6—Ambition and its cure. Lesson 7—The world's good springing from Christ. Lesson 8—Temperance reform. Lesson 9—The Holy Spirit in everyday life. Lesson 10—How Christ is betrayed and denied today. Lesson 11—The uplifting power of the cross. Lesson 12—Why men believe in immortality.

A good method of review would be to have someone take up each of the golden texts, announcing it in advance that pupils may be prepared for this method. The teacher would write the texts of the quarter, each on a separate piece of cardboard, and lay them face down on a table; pupils would then draw the golden texts, one at a time, and tell what the lesson is to which this text belongs, giving as full an account of the lesson as possible, the teacher helping out with questions where necessary.

It will be of great value to the pupils if they can get in this review a clear outline of the main events of Christ's last weeks upon earth, covered especially by the past quarter. There are forty standing events of the past quarters: (1) The healing of the man born blind; (2) Jesus the good Shepherd; (3) Jesus sending forth the seventy; (4) Jesus Berea; (5) The raising of Lazarus; (6) The ten lepers healed; (7) Bartimaeus at Jericho; (8) Jesus visits Zacchaeus; (9) Jesus anointed by Mary; (10) The fig tree; (11) Triumphal entry; (12) Cleaning the temple; (13) Weeping over Jerusalem; (14) The widow's mite; (15) The Greeks seek Jesus; (16) Preparation for the passover; (17) Washing the disciples' feet; (18) The Lord's supper; (19) The farewell discourse; (20) The farewell prayer; (21) The agony in Gethsemane; (22) Judas betrays Jesus; (23) The arrest of Jesus; (24) Peter denies Jesus; (25) Jesus before Annas; (26) Jesus before Caiaphas; (27) Jesus before the Sanhedrin; (28) The mocking of Jesus; (29) Jesus before Pilate; (30) Jesus before Herod; (31) Pilate condemns Jesus; (32) The sorrowful wait; (33) The crucifixion; (34) The seven last words; (35) Jesus dies; (36) Burial; (37) Resurrection; (38) Appears to Mary; (39) Appearance during the forty days; (40) The ascension.

In congress the conference report on the army and navy deficiency appropriation bill was accepted and this greatest of war budgets, carrying \$3,500,000,000 was sent to the president for his approval. The administration food control bill came up for discussion in the senate and was bitterly attacked by Senator Reed of Missouri and others because of the power it proposes to lodge in a "food dictator" or some other agency selected by the entente powers. This emphasizes the fact that we are allies of those powers in war, but not necessarily in diplomacy.

The purpose of the allies was not accomplished entirely without bloodshed. A Greek colonel at Larissa fired on French cavalry, killing two officers and four privates. In the brief fight that ensued 60 Greek soldiers and 320, including 51 officers, were taken prisoner.

Liberty Loan a Great Success.

America's reply to the sneering assertions of Germany that the war is Wilson's war and is not supported by the people of the United States came with a loud sound when the books on the Liberty Loan were closed Friday noon. It was announced that the loan of \$2,000,000,000 had been handsomely over-subscribed, and the significant fact is that it has been taken up mainly

on the ground that there is no reason for such action. Other factors in Russia are demanding that all of the Romanoffs be locked up in order to prevent any of the members of the family being used as a rallying point for those who would restore the monarch.

To the question in regard to the possibility of the czar serving as a rallying point, one of the leading Russians

said:

"It is not in the man. He has no grasp of the situation, no comprehen-

CLIMBED STAIRS ON HER HANDS

Too Ill to Walk Upright. Operation Advised. Saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This woman now raises chickens and does manual labor. Read her story:

Richmond, Ind.—"For two years I was so sick and weak with trouble from my age that when I went up stairs I had to go very slowly with my hands on the steps, then sit down at the top to rest. The doctor said he thought I should have an operation, and my friends thought I would not live to move into our new house. My daughter asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she had taken it with good results. I did so, my weakness disappeared, I gained in strength, moved into our new home, did all kinds of garden work, shoveled dirt, did building and cement work, and raised hundreds of chickens and ducks. I cannot say enough in praise of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and if these facts are useful you may publish them for the benefit of other women. Mrs. M. O. JOHNSTON, Route D, Box 190, Richmond, Ind.

KILL ALL FLIES! DISEASE

Flies anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Non-poisonous, non-smoking. Last season, Made from natural oil, can't kill up insects. Made especially for flies. Daisy Fly Killer sold by dealers, or 25¢ per box.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LABORERS — White and Colored

Steady Work — Good Wages

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, June 24th. Nativity of St. John, Baptist. (3rd Sunday after Trinity).

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.

11:45, Sunday School session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

The Wednesday evening services will be discontinued during the summer months.

June 29th. St. Peter, Apostle. "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee," St. John xxii:15.

We commemorate the martyrdom of St. Peter, the brother of St. Andrew. He was a fisherman of Galilee, but, at our Saviour's command, left his employment and followed Him; and thenceforth was one of His most devoted disciples. In a moment of weakness and temptation, he denied his Master; but he repented bitterly, and spent all the rest of his life in most earnest and self-sacrificing service; preaching in Samaria, Antioch, Asia, and elsewhere, and bringing many thousands of the Saviour's wandering "sheep" into the fold of the true Shepherd. It is said that he was put to death at Rome, and chose to be crucified with his head downward, because he thought himself unworthy to die in the same position in which his Master suffered.

The 212th Anniversary services of old St. Anne's were well attended. We were treated to two most inspiring addresses. The offerings for the day amounted to \$125.10, which is devoted to old St. Anne's fund, for the upkeep of the old church and grounds.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY

Our deepest sympathy is extended to the honorable Charles M. Curtis (Chancellor of the Diocese) and his family in the loss of his only daughter, Elizabeth, who passed out of this life on Monday, June 11th, after a brief illness. Miss Curtis was a frequent worshipper in St. Anne's Parish, and she will be greatly missed. Her body was laid to rest in Old Swedes cemetery, the Rev. F. M. Kirkus, rector, and Bishop Kinsman officiating. "May her soul rest in peace, and may light perpetual shine upon her."

We had the pleasure of having with us last Sunday, Mr. R. A. Peplow, a member of a Parish in Newark, N. J., who sang a solo. Mr. Peplow is to be in the vicinity for some time and he expects to assist the Choir from time to time. He will sing at the morning service next Sunday.

The Rector and family expect to be away from home during the greater part of July, from June 28th to July 18th, and will spend most of that time at Rehoboth Beach, Del., where Mr. Donaghay will have charge of all Saints Church, for three Sundays. The Church will be closed during the month of July, but the Rector will be glad to be of service should need arise and can be communicated with through Mr. J. Gaylord Bradon.

CLERICAL VACATIONS

At certain times of the year we look for certain Witticisms, stories, sneers. In August, the sea-serpent story; in September, the largest pumpkin, etc. The early July sneer is the one I wish to consider. It is entitled "Clerical Vacations," and it generally runs like this, though it has several venomous variations: "Now is the time that the preachers discover they are failing in health and must have a vacation, and off they rush to the seashore or the mountains, while the devil stays at home and ravages their flocks." Now the last part of this is true. The devil does stay home and does ravage the flock. Indeed, he never takes vacation, and pities his art while we are at work as closely as when we are at play, and does a vast deal of ravaging in the winter as well as in the summer.

I am sure if the devil would promise not to ravage the flock, provided all clergymen gave up their vacations, they would cheerfully agree to stay home all the time. Compacts with the devil, however, if we may believe the folk-tales of all nations, had better be let alone. Let us leave the devil out of the question, since the newspapers that lug him in so piously do not believe him to be anything but a preacher's bogeyman.

Let me ask this question: What is there so peculiar in a clergymen's work that it should be thought a sort of crooked thing for him to take a vacation? Lawyers lock up their offices, shut up their Blackstones; doctors lay aside their scalping knives and let the bacteria increase and multiply, and both his dwell away to the mountains or the stream.

No newspaper dreams of heaving mud at them. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, all run away from their shops and factories; all run away from the public road leading to the Iron Bridge over the Smyrna River or Duck Creek, and bounded and described as follows to wit:

Bounded by the public road leading from Smyrna and Thoroughfare Neck road to the Iron Bridge over Duck creek, by said creek an by lands of Charles F. Story, the metes and bounds of which are as follows:

BEGINNING at a stake set at low water mark on the northeastern or New Castle side of the creek, a corner for this lot and land of Charles F. Story, and running thence with the line of said Story's land north 38 1/4 degrees east, passing over a stone on the creek bank, three perches and five links to a stone, another corner for this lot and lands of said Story; thence with another line of said Story south 71 degrees east, 17 perches and 20 links to a stone in the centre of the public road leading to the Iron Bridge, and opposite the western side of the public road leading from Flemming's or Barlow's lower landing to the Thoroughfare Neck and Smyrna road another corner for this lot and lands of said Story; thence with the line of the creek leading to the Iron Bridge south 28 degrees west 6 perches and 15 links to a point at lower water mark in the Duck creek, a corner for this lot, thence up said creek and binding therewith at low water mark to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof whatsoever they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Smyrna Steamboat Company, a corporation of the State of Delaware and to be sold by THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff, Sheriff's office, Wilmington, Del., June 15, 1917.

"Better Babies" Campaign

well unless it is nourished by a supply of good rich blood, and no blood can become rich without a goodly supply of pure oxygen, and right here I should like to emphasize the importance of fresh air, sunshiny rooms and the cleanest environments to enhance the good health of children. When conditions are unusually bad, a child if continually subjected to them may develop symptoms resembling feeble-mindedness. The other day I read where many of our cities have established psychological clinics where backward or subnormal children are examined to determine the causes and curability of their mental or moral defects, and in many cases children supposed to be hopelessly feeble-minded have been found to be suffering merely from functional weaknesses of the brain or nervous system, the functional weakness having been traced to prolonged exposure to a physically unhealthy environment. Let me describe a case brought to such a clinic connected with the University of Pennsylvania. There was brought one day to this clinic a dull, sulky, stubborn girl of eight, thought by her teachers to be hopelessly defective. The experts found she was suffering from certain remediable diseased conditions of adenoids and tonsillar trouble which would help to account for her extreme backwardness. In addition they found through a visit of a nurse to her home that she had been reared in an environment that would blast the mental and physical health of any child. Here is an exact description of what the nurse found. The living room, one window, one table, few chairs, a lounge, dirty clothes piled in one corner, a barking cat and many flies. The table was covered with pieces of black oil cloth on which was found pieces of brown bread and glasses of tea. No meal was ever prepared and the family never sat down to the table. Their diet consisted of brown bread, and sometimes fish. The bread was always on the table for the flies to crawl over and the children to eat when hunger drove them to it. The front of the house looked out on a board fence which divided a double alley. In the rear a small back yard, one hydrant for several families. There was underground drainage, but an offensive odor came from closets. This was the soil in which Fannie had struggled to grow for eight years. When the school nurse visited the home Fannie sat crouched in a corner, her eyesullen, dead, her mouth hanging open, her skin showing her poorly nourished condition, her whole face devoid of life and interest. Such a description horrifies you. It is an extreme instance you protest. Not so rare as you imagine. Other such enlargement of the nose occurs at times of birth and most frequently from ten to fifteen years. The enlargement may follow diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, etc. Deformities of chest, changes in the facial expression, sometimes stunting of the growth. Hearing is impaired due to extension of inflammation along the Eustachian tubes and the obstruction with mucus or the narrowing of the orifices by presence of adenoids. Taste and smell impaired with these symptoms there may be little or no nasal catarrh. The mucous is always increased. Children do not notice this as mucous is generally swallowed, but older persons expectorate it with difficulty. Headache, little desire for physical or mental exertion, debilities, inability to study without discomfort, voice is altered and a nasal quality. The pronunciation of certain letters is changed. Inability to pronounce the nasal consonants N, M, L.

The direct effect of chronic tonsillitis associated with adenoids is most noticeable in the establishment of the outward symptom of mouth breathing. There is more than a grain of truth in Capt. Collins Aphorism, "shut your mouth and live long."

The removal of tonsils at this day is one of more conservation than years past. At the Johns Hopkins Hospital for example the practice is to regard the tonsils and adenoids in children as physiologically important parts of the mechanism which protects the lower passages from dust and organism.

If there is no mouth breathing, no evidence of disease to the ears, no chronic enlargement of the glands of the neck, no cystic condition of the adenoids and no so called reflex neuroses the removal of adenoids regardless of their size or appearance is not recommended.

Scientific men are now describing what they call (The Resting Point). That is if they find one or both tonsils are the seat of infection or where repeated attacks of severe tonsillitis show that these tissues are easily infected, the tonsils should be removed. Tonsils they claim should be removed if guilty, but a fair trial to their guilt should be had and a careful judgment reached before they are executed.

EDWARD M. VAUGHAN, M. D.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City

August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT,

Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT R. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN, SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1917 From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1917 From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT APRIL'S SHOPS IN ODESSA EVERY MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY During JUNE 1917 From 7 to 12 A. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

GEORGE E. RHODES,

Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

—OF—

Appoquinimink Hundred

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

AT THE OFFICE OF GEORGE M. D. HART, IN TOWNSEND, DEL., EVERY SATURDAY, During JUNE 1917, From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

W. S. MONEY,

Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

S. A. DAVID'S RESIDENCE, FOREST, DEL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27th, 1917 From 1 to 3 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD, SATURDAY, JUNE 30th, 1917 From 1 to 3 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY :

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

HARRY S. WOODKEEPER,

Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public sale at the Washington House, city of Newark, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON TUESDAY,

THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1917,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

All those three certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land, with the dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected, making one farm situate in White Clay Creek hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, and more particularly bounded and described as follows to-wit:

No. 1. BEGINNING at a stone, a corner of land formerly of George Janvier and running thence South twenty and three quarter degrees West, eighteen chains and fifteen links to a stone; thence South thirty-five degrees East three chains and seventy-four links; thence South seventy-four degrees West four chains and seventy-two links thence by lands formerly of Benjamin Shakespeare, South five degrees West five chains and sixty-two links; thence South seventy-nine degrees East seven chains and fifty-five links; thence South six degrees West six chains and fifty-five links; thence South eighty-six degrees East five chains and forty-eight links; thence South thirty-six degrees East five chains and four links; thence North twenty-one degrees East seven chains and ninety two links; thence North forty-eight degrees East, fourteen chains and eighty-two links to a stone on the West side of the Public Road leading from Newark to Christiana; thence along said road North forty-eight and one-quarter degrees West, eight chains and fifty-six links to a point on the bank of a run near the Railroad Bridge; thence across thence to a point on the Northern corner of said Bridge, North six and thirty-six chains and sixty-two links; thence by and with John Moore's land and South sixty seven degrees east five chains and twenty links; thence north sixty-six degrees East five chains and forty-eight links; thence North twenty-one degrees East seven chains and twenty links; thence North forty-eight degrees East, fourteen chains and eighty-two links to the first mentioned stone on the West side of the Public Road leading from Newark to Christiana; thence along said road North forty-eight and one-quarter degrees West, eight chains and fifty-six links to a point on the bank of a run near the Railroad Bridge; thence across thence to a point on the Northern corner of said Bridge, North six and thirty-six chains and sixty-two links; thence by and with John Moore's land and South sixty seven degrees east five chains and twenty links; thence North twenty-one degrees East seven chains and twenty links; thence North forty-eight degrees East, fourteen chains and eighty-two links to the first mentioned stone on the West side of the Public Road leading from Newark to Christiana; 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